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FEBRUARY 15, 1904

EVENTS

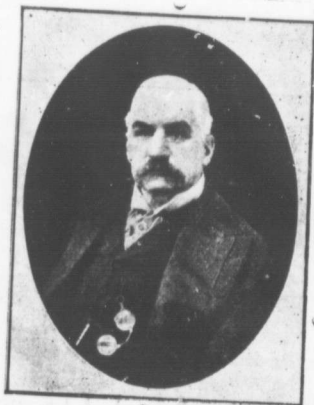
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

Sir Chas. Tupper as a
Witness

Canada Praised at Wash-
ington

How to be a
Journalist

The Fight for
the Presidency



How Women
Voted in
Australia

Labor Union
Demands
Examined

The War
(Illustrated)

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

Who was the guest of the Governor-General this week at Ottawa.

The RIDEAU PRESS, Ottawa, Can.

The Canadian Parliamentary Guide

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor and Publisher.

(SEVENTH YEAR.)

This Work, the companion to which was at one time published annually, is now
AN ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

It has been found almost impossible to make it the accurate Work of Reference it should be by any other means than an annual revision. Notice of this is being sent to the 700 members of parliament whose sketches are contained in the book, and to all who are interested or concerned. The Editor will gratefully acknowledge any suggestion from any quarter designed to improve the Work. He himself has in mind some

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

which members of parliament, the press and the public will be sure to appreciate.

Some errors having crept into some of the biographical sketches it is the intention this year TO REVISE EACH ONE of them closely and the Editor asks for the assistance of those who have a personal knowledge of the facts.

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EVENTS

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Published Weekly.

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Vol. 7, No. 7.

OTTAWA, FEB. 13, 1904.

Whole No. 256.

Sir Charles Tupper as a Witness.

UNDER date of Winnipeg, Jan. 6, 1904, Sir Charles wrote a letter to the Editor of the Winnipeg Telegram concerning the Alaska boundary and Canada's treaty-making powers, which letter appeared in print in Winnipeg on the 23rd. The same letter afterwards appeared in the London Times and portions of it were cabled word for word to Canada at the expense of the Canadian taxpayers on the evening of Feb. 5, two weeks after publication in Canada.

It is not, however, with the facility displayed by the Canadian cable service in unloading their peculiar news on Canadians under government subsidy that we desire to deal but with some statements made by Sir Charles Tupper which are said to show Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Sifton in a bad light as statesmen. Speaking of the treaty-making power Sir Charles quotes Sir Wilfrid Laurier's interview with Mr. Lucy of the London News, in the course of which the Prime Minister said:—

"But Canada must be permitted to arrange the preliminaries of all treaties affecting her trade and territory, leaving

to the Sovereign the responsibility of vetoing the proposed arrangement, should he, acting on the advice of his ministers, think it desirable in the interests of the Empire."

Commenting on this Sir Charles Tupper said:—

"Neither Mr. Blake nor anybody else ever proposed anything so preposterous or impracticable, and since 1883, when we obtained the right to negotiate our Commercial Treaties, as illustrated in the Franco-Canadian Treaty of 1893, all discussion in the Parliament of Canada has been at an end."

We do not mark any great difference between Sir Wilfrid Laurier's treatment of the sovereignty of the King in the paragraph quoted and Sir Charles Tupper's treatment of the same subject; but we desire to dwell for a moment on his other statement, that we obtained the right in 1883 to negotiate our commercial treaties and that since 1893 when the Franco-Canadian Treaty was negotiated all discussion in the parliament of Canada has been at an end. Sir Charles Tupper's long absences from the country lead him to make statements sometimes which are not in ac-

cordance with the record. Mr. Dalton McCarthy brought up the subject since 1893, but somehow or other the matter has not been pressed since 1896 by the political party which embraced it in its platform at a public convention, which, by the way, was held after the Franco-Canadian Treaty was negotiated and ratified.

It was in 1882 that the Liberal party first advocated the making of our own commercial treaties. On April 7, 1892, Mr. David Mills, in the House of Commons, moved the following resolution:—

"That it is expedient to obtain the necessary powers to enable Her Majesty the Queen, through her representative the Governor-General of Canada, upon the advice of his ministers, to appoint an agent to negotiate commercial treaties with other British possessions or with foreign states, subject to the prior consent or subsequent approval of the Parliament of Canada."

In the letter under consideration Sir Charles Tupper says:—

"I now learn that Sir Wilfrid, finding that the position he had taken involved separation from Great Britain, has in his interview with Mr. Lucey qualified it by declaring that the King is to have the right to veto any treaty made by Canada."

Sir John Macdonald declared on the floor of parliament that the policy embodied in Mr. Mills' resolution quoted above involved separation from the mother country. Sir Charles Tupper says that we obtained the concession of that policy and that it was carried out in making the treaty with France. If, then, the apprehension of Sir John Macdonald is declared by Sir Charles Tupper to have been unfounded with regard to commercial treaties, may not Sir Charles Tupper's apprehension likewise prove to be unfounded with regard to all treaties concerning Canada? If we have for ten years exercised the power, which, according to Sir John Macdonald, involved separation from Great Britain, may we not hesitate to believe that the exercise of the

power now asked for by Sir Wilfrid Laurier involves anything of the kind?

The testimony of Sir Charles Tupper goes on to relate to the Alaska boundary. He states that certain persons were about to receive a charter from the Alaskan authorities to construct a trail from Lynn Canal by way of White Pass to the interior of Alaska. This was in 1888 and by official communication the attention of the British government, and through them of the government at Washington, was drawn to the fact that this trail was in a part of that country which was claimed by Great Britain. The best case therefore, that can be made out shows that between 1878 and 1888 no step was taken and nothing done to show that Canada made any claim on the head of the Lynn Canal and after this onerous communication, brought up on the application for a trail charter, the government of Canada allowed eight more years to pass without directing its attention to the territorial claim which should have been long ago disputed by actual possession and by actual steps, such as the establishing of a post office or a customs port. The United States was allowed to establish a post office at Dyea much more than twenty years before, and even when the government sent in mounted police, about the year 1894, they passed through this coast territory since claimed by Canada as if it were United States territory. If the enforcement of Canada's case in a territorial question involving large and important issues was confined to the writing of one letter to Lord Salisbury and the entering of a protest at the colonial office by the High Commissioner for Canada, that fact forms important evidence and as it is the evidence of Sir Charles Tupper himself we think it interesting enough to copy.

Whether the territory thus formally claimed but not defined in 1888 was the territory now part of Canada as shown by the surveyors or not is immaterial.

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Praise of Canada at Washington

ARATHER significant report was that presented by the four members of the Committee on Territories of the United States Senate in which they made a contrast between the state of Alaska and the state of Yukon and the mining regulations of the two jurisdictions. Alaska they say has an area of nearly 600,000 square miles and a coast line longer than that of the United States proper.

Alaska is today practically undeveloped. It has not a single waggon road over which waggons can be drawn in summer or winter. Transportation facilities are needed sorely along the coast and in the interior. Our government has not done anything to develop the country. In the words of the committee:

"The inaction of our government is manifest. It has done nothing to relieve this condition. It has neither built roads nor provided other means of transportation and the hardy and adventurous citizens who have sought the wealth hidden in the valley of the Yukon, the Koyukuk, and Seward Peninsula have done so amidst difficulties that can only be understood by those who have made a study of the situation."

While the United States have been slow to act, the Canadian government has been endeavoring to aid its citizens in the North. The Senators say:

"The action of the Dominion government has been a marked contrast to the inaction of the United States. Prior to 1896 and 1897 there was practically no settlement in the region of the Klondike and no development of its resources, but as soon as gold was discovered and miners from various sections swarmed in to seek their fortune the government immediately began the construction of roads leading from Dawson to the camps. During the last five years it has expended \$750,000 in that work. This sum is the first cost of 850 miles of waggon roads and winter trails. They now have 225 miles of thoroughly built roadways, over which the heaviest freighting is done, coaches are run and machinery of such weight and dimension as to require the use of from six to twelve horses is brought in."

The results of the two systems are shown in prices charged for the necessities of life. In 1902 the Canadian Yukon miner could have flour delivered to him for \$8 a hundred pounds. The American Yukon miner had to pay \$32 a hundred. In the summer of 1903 the Canadian was paying \$7.50 for his flour and the American was paying \$18. At present the Canadians propose to extend the Grand Trunk Railway to Port Simpson and possibly to Dawson. Such an extension, says the New York Sun, would strike a heavy blow at American enterprise in the North.

In their reference to the mining regulations the Committee take the regulations in force in the Dawson camp and throughout the Yukon as a model and urge the adoption in Alaska by the government of the Canadian regulations for the reason that they are so much better than those in force in the mining camps of Alaska. They say imitation is the sincerest form of flattery and if that is the case the Canadian government, and especially the Minister of the Interior, ought to feel highly flattered by the opinions of the Committee. Mr. Sifton has been repeatedly attacked by political opponents and sometimes criticized by lukewarm friends for the mining regulations established in the Yukon and for the want of roads and generally for maladministration of the whole country. He cannot do better next session than lay on the table of the House in reply to a criticism this report at Washington which establishes the fact that in the opinion of four senators, independent and impartial, the administration of the Yukon by the Canadian government is something of which Canadians may feel justly proud and that by contrast it is vastly superior and indeed bears no comparison with the administration of adjoining mining camps operating under similar conditions in Alaska.

The Democratic Nominee for President.



TOM LOFTIN JOHNSON

WE give this week portraits of two of those mentioned as possible candidates at the national Democratic convention to be held next July in St. Louis. Mr. Tom Johnson of Cleveland is perhaps a greater force in the political firmament than the mayor of Chicago. As was pointed out last week the attitude of Mr. Bryan

towards the candidates is of great consequence. It seems to be generally recognized that Mr. Cleveland will not be a candidate and that Mr. Bryan cannot secure the nomination but it seems also to be true that no one can secure the nomination to whom Mr. Jennings Bryan is opposed. In this light Mr. Johnson has always been a

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supporter of and friends with Bryan. If Mr. Johnson is a candidate and organizes forces along with Bryan they might be able to dictate an advanced radical programme. In that case Mr. Johnson, who is himself a

so stands well with Bryan and is friendly to him. Mayor Harrison has repeatedly been elected on the issue of municipal ownership. Well-informed students of the problem do not believe that Mayor Harrison



CARTER HENRY HARRISON

very advanced radical, could consistently stand on the platform as the nominee of the party for the presidency.

In the case of Mayor Carter Harrison he is a more conservative type of man but al-

has anything more than a very slight chance of becoming the choice of the party Mayor Johnson's crushing defeat for the governorship of Ohio a few months ago must have materially changed his prospects for the nomination.

EVENTS

Published Weekly.

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 5. FEB. 13, 1904. No. 7

VOLUME I of the statutes passed at the last session of the Dominion parliament has been distributed from the Printing Bureau. A notice is enclosed that the statutes are being printed in two volumes and that the second volume will be issued later. As these statutes, as finally amended, must be in type at the date of prorogation it does seem rather slow that the judges and the legal profession and press and public must wait all these months in ignorance of what is the law. The Printing Bureau seems to be getting slower and slower all the time.

WHEN we find the numerous employees of Mr. T. Eaton, head of the large departmental store in Toronto, presenting him with an address acknowledging the generous and kind character of his treatment of them, and the E. B. Eddy Company's employees locked out or out on strike it looks as if the Eddy concern might be a pretty hard one to work for.

CONDEMNATION of Mr. Gamey has not been wanting in these columns, and we are pleased to know that many Conservatives in Ontario refuse to accept him as one of the party leaders. A few weeks ago we quoted the Toronto News, a paper which bitterly opposed Mr. Stratton and whose proprietor, Mr. Flavelle, subscribed \$5,000 at the last general election to defeat Mr. Ross, but the paper couldn't stand Gamey very long. The man from Manitoulin along with Mr. Dunlop, M.P.P. thought they would take the swing of victory from North Renfrew into North Oxford. There were two results. First, the man whom Mr. Gamey was trying to defeat polled the largest vote that any Lib-

eral candidate had ever polled in North Oxford without any outside help. Second, Mr. Gamey was repudiated and condemned by the Conservatives of the riding, speaking through the Woodstock Express, a Conservative paper published at Woodstock which said:—

"It is scarcely worth while to attempt to estimate the influence of Mr. Gamey's visit to the riding. Liberals say it made votes for them. This, perhaps is saying too much. It might be nearer the mark to say that it kept votes from the Opposition. People are interested in the man and his story, and they rarely refuse their sympathy to the man who has not had fair play, but it cannot be denied that Gamey overplayed his part here, and little regret is felt that so far as he is concerned there is no occasion for rejoicing in what had been accomplished. His violation of the common instincts of decency deserved rebuke.

In a later issue this Conservative paper had the following to say about the same gentleman:—

"Mr. Gamey had his fling in the House yesterday. As was to be expected his speech indicated the man's motive, which appears to be one of revenge, and not a desire to promote the interests of the party that elected him. It is probable that Mr. Gamey would not give a fig what became of the Conservative party as long as he could get even with Hon. J. R. Stratton, the Premier, and the Judges by wrecking the Ontario government. How long the patience of the people will tolerate this man's strenuousness is a matter for conjecture. While the man himself thinks he has a cause which warrants an unrelenting prosecution, his bitter and revengeful nature and the vigor of his protracted campaign against those whom he considers have wronged him cannot appeal for any length of time to any large section of the people. Certain it is that Mr. Gamey is not adding much to the dignity of the House. As for his own dignity he is not worrying much about that."

Toronto Saturday Night, referring to the result of the North Oxford bye-election, says:—

"The election, however, has done this service to the country, it has exposed R. R. Gamey at his true worth. Anything I have said of this man in the past has been justified by his shameless utterances on the platform in Woodstock. He made remarks about a young married couple who have nothing to do with his case, nor with politics, that no man worthy of the name

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would have uttered.. He has not a single defender for his disgraceful utterances. Incapable of shame, oblivious to all sense of propriety, the man himself is not to blame. The fault lies with those who gave him the opportunity to say such things from a public platform."

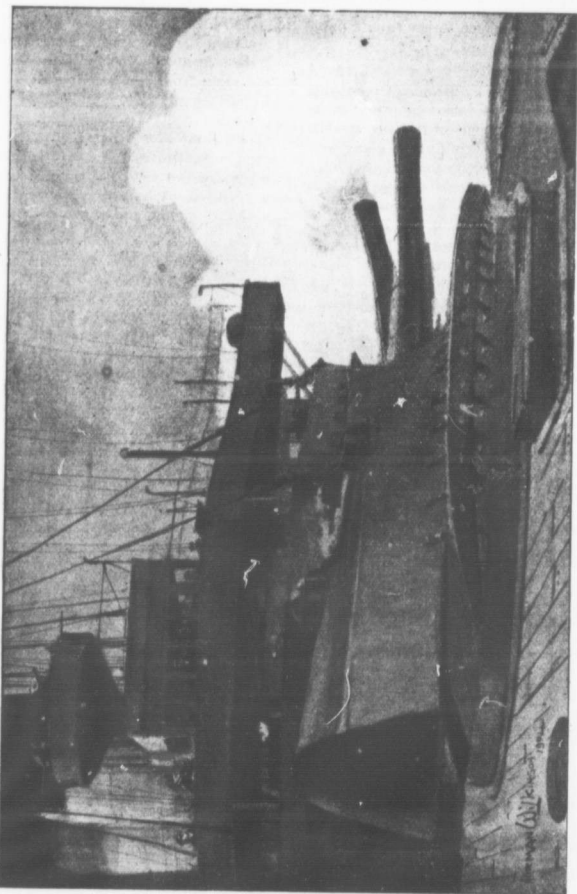
AN article in the Toronto Globe the other day on the short supply of farm laborers stated that one of the regrettable results has been the bringing of many women into the fields to do some of the work. This in the fair province of Ontario. But what a political crisis was created two or three years ago when it was discovered that a few Donkhor women newly settled in the Northwest worked in the fields during the absence of their husbands on the railways working to bring home flour.

A DESPATCH from Grand Forks in North Dakota was published in the Canadian papers a few days ago stating that

Mrs. Maud E. Althouse had secured a divorce in that State from her husband and the custody of an eight year old son. The marriage took place at Winnipeg in 1894 and the husband still resides there. There is no doubt that the expense and the delay and the ordeal connected with the securing of a divorce from the Parliament of Canada had something to do with this resort to a United States court. Cases of this kind will help along the agitation in favor of establishing a Canadian divorce court and bestowing on it the jurisdiction now vested in parliament.

THE Secretary for War in London in a recent speech at Liverpool said that the militia was being killed, but he proposed to turn over a new leaf at the War Office and try and make the force effective. Is the contempt hitherto bestowed on the militia in Great Britain an explanation of the misconception of the Canadian militia by British officers placed in command at Ottawa.





The War—Japanese Battleship Firing Her 12-inch Guns Forward.

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War.

THE supreme act of government has been declared between two European powers, Russia and Japan. We say this is the supreme act of government because it involves more than any other act. War wears the white mask of famine and shining out from its face are two red eyes of blood. War creates widows and orphans. War takes the harvest from the field. It cuts down the young. It sows hatred and discord. It carries in its right hand rapine and violence and in the left a cup full to overflowing with misery. It is drought, disease and death. Yet, such is

human nature, men and even women will get together and display enthusiasm over a declaration of war. There is something in it that stirs the blood. There is something in it that appeals to the savage feeling which lies dormant in every breast. It is the same fight whether between two boys or between two nations, and as there has been war since the beginning of the world, there will be war until the end.

The war began during the night of Feb. 8 by an attack on the Russian fleet off Port Arthur by Japanese torpedo boats.

How to be a Journalist.

GROW up in a careless neighborhood but be careful not to learn much at school. "Begin" shorthand but do not finish it. Go to a "bum" newspaper office and offer your "services" at the bargain counter. You may be taken on because you are cheap. You will be given a few jobs each day by the city editor. The city editor, by the way, is a powerful individual in his mind. His duty is to sit at a desk all day or half of the night and spoil good copy by the ingenious exercise of his powerful mind. He varies this task by keeping competent men from their work. In this process he does a great deal of hard swearing. The few jobs he will give you could be done as well by any boy of fourteen. They will consist of messages to certain named persons. You will bring

back the replies. You will pretend to write these replies for publication. The city editor's business is to rewrite them. He has the idea that his phraseology is much superior to yours and you are liable to write a wedding notice omitting the name of the bride, as was actually done in Ottawa a few years ago by a "lady reporter" who was sent to a "crash" wedding. After running messages for the first, implacable city editor about a week, and receiving your \$8, you will begin to look for compensations. You will stand around during the evenings and talk to people. Try to make them talk to you as a "newspaper man." Never talk from any other point of view. And of course never let on that you are a message boy. You will find that everybody likes to talk to a "newspaper

man" and nearly always about himself, the paper to which he is attached, and the business. You will be asked questions which the experienced expert would hesitate to answer offhand, but you must never be at a loss for a reply lest they should think you green. You will not avoid these discussions. You will invite them and talk of "our paper" and "we". The managing editor and the leader writers are too busy to talk and rely on you to represent them on the street, in the market place and in the hotels. Occasionally you will see them at a banquet or other public function, but pshaw! they will get no chance to talk to the public. At a banquet you will find the toast of the press down

below the dead line. Therefore, you will have no rival in your contact with the public.

Keep your pencils prominent and a note book in sight. You have heard and read that reporters always carry note books. After a while fall into the habit of telling your experiences and gradually work up to the occasional mention of the great men with whom you have an acquaintance. That will crown your course as a journalist and you will be regarded by the discriminating public as being in a class with the managing editor.

If you want any further detail of how to become a journalist read Julien Ralph.

The Demands of the Labor Unions

ADMITTING the right of laborers to organize—a right that was formerly contested—most employers now object to certain features of labor union policy, and by forming counter-organizations endeavor either to limit the activities of the unions or to induce them to forgo their coercive methods. An editorial article in *Union's Magazine* for January discusses, from a point of view friendly to the unions, the chief points in union policy to which exception is generally taken by employers.—namely, the "closed shop," the boycott and the union label. In opening the discussion the editor says:—

"If the employers avoid abuse and meet the issues squarely on their merits, giving full recognition to unions, with the exception of these features, the labor controversy will be elevated to a distinctly higher plane. Of course, the unions will stick very tenaciously to these coercive weapons, because they seem to have been so effective. There is a sense in which coercion may be justified as a weapon to fight coercion, just as armies and navies

are justified to meet armies and navies; but coercion, either by employer or laborer, cannot be justified in any peaceful adjustment of economic relations, and if the industrial controversy between capital and labor is to become really economic, and merit the approval or even tolerance of the public, it must be conducted on the plane of rational, economic conduct, consistent with individual freedom and economic responsibility."

Since the "closed shop" means not only that none other than union laborers shall be employed but that all the rules of the shop shall be made by the union, and that the foreman shall be a member of the union, it is clear that the management of the business is practically taken out of the hands of the employers. Furthermore, looking at the matter from the laborer's point of view, every element of competition is removed, and the unions become compulsory organizations. This it is urged, would ultimately destroy the economic and social usefulness of the union itself.

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vice to laborers, they must be voluntary organizations. If any device can be invented by employers or laborers by which laborers can be coerced into joining or from joining labor unions, then these organizations no longer represent either the best thought or the best interests of the laborers. They must necessarily soon degenerate into mere dictatorial groups. There can be no valid objection to all the laborers in a shop being members of a union, but their membership must be voluntary, or it is destructive of the personal freedom of the laborer. There is no principle in ethics, economics, or equity that will make the coercion of laborers by laborers any better than the coercion of laborers by capitalists; moreover the possession of any such coercive power tends to degrade those who possess it. The open shop is as necessary for the freedom of labor as it is for the economic responsibility of management."

In regard to the boycott, another means of coercion effectively employed by the unions, this article maintains that with the disappearance of the black-list as a means of persecution employed against the unions the last excuse for the boycott is removed.

"There may be conditions under which it may be justified as a weapon of war, but it can never be justified as an economic method. Of course, it is true that it is a part of personal freedom to buy where one pleases and patronize such business men as one may choose from any motive, whatever, and it may be admitted to be the right of the free citizen to communicate that preference to his friends; but to go into an organized effort and carry with it the coercion of ostracism and punishment by fine, expulsion from the union, and, in short, to use all the coercive power of the organization to enforce the boycott, makes it worse than conspiracy. It makes it systematized persecution. A voluntary boycott could seldom do serious damage, because people will not voluntarily refrain from doing business with any person or firm merely to satisfy the sentiment of another. If a person is conspicuously objectionable, he may be, and if he is objectionable enough, and

the fact is generally known, he will be ostracized; but the trade-union boycott is not conducted that way. It is conducted on the same principle as the closed shop. If the walking delegate or the executive committee of the union decides that the goods of a certain firm shall be boycotted, all the members of the union and federated unions and the unions in other trades are forbidden to do business with that concern. The violation of this edict is followed by all the kinds of punishment that the power of the organization can inflict. In some cases, it is a heavy fine; in others, expulsion from the union, which may mean ruin. This is not an economic corrective; it is persecution just as much, and of the character, of the black-list. In fact it is a black-list; the only difference is that the boycott black-list is enforced by the pains and penalties of the union, and the employers' black-list is voluntary."

A third form of coercion employed by the unions is the union label which announces to the world that the goods bearing it have been made by union labor.

"The theory is, and it is to a large extent true, that union labor is superior to non-union labor. As a matter of fact it is true that in most industries, and particularly highly developed mechanical industries, the best workmen are in the union, and the label indicates at least that the laborers received union wages, and in all probability, that they worked under the most favorable conditions that organized labor could command. This is an economic and a moral reason for giving preference to goods so made. Other things being equal those concerns that pay the best wages and furnish the best sanitary surroundings for their laborers should receive the best patronage of the public; but the union does not stop here. The idea behind the union label, like that behind the white label of the Consumers' League is erroneous. The motive of introducing both was good—it was to enlist the interest of the consumers in favor of union made goods because they are made under more humane conditions; but this idea is sympathetic and philanthropic ra-

ther than economic. The union label and the Consumers' League label both ask the consumer to investigate 'the history' of everything he buys. Economically, the consumers should not be expected to do other than go into the open market for the purchase of his goods and be governed in his purchase by the price and quality only.

"Any system of labeling that seriously interferes with this economic freedom of the consumer would soon destroy the effect of real competition. Moreover, it is the wrong end of the process to which to apply force for increasing wages or improving the workshop condition of laborers. The free selection of goods by the consumer tends to insure the best price and quality; but nothing the consumer can do will operate backward upon the wages and conditions of the workshop. These must be ef-

fectured by the laborers. No amount of scrutiny by the consumers would give better wages to the workers, even if the consumers would make this scrutiny; and no amount of appeal or threat of coercion will force the consumers to do it. Unions may make their members do it, and they often compel their members to buy inferior goods at high prices; but they can never make the general consumer do it. The public may be asked to favor a policy that would give the best conditions the law can provide for laborers both in the shops and their homes. As citizens, this is a proper function of the public; but as consumers it is not their function to scrutinize or investigate the economic or moral conditions under which their goods are produced. This is the function of the laborers themselves."



Nurse Tarte—So small a charge doesn't need two nurses—Saturday Night.

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Curiosities of the Commonwealth

A LETTER from Sydney, New South Wales, to the Vancouver Daily Province, in commenting on the recent general election for the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, said that the newly enfranchised women voted in large numbers. All classes swarmed to the polling booth, from the hard working peasant-woman who came with her baby in her arms, to the lady who drew up in her carriage and pair. All ages voted from the demure young thing of twenty-one to the tottering old bodies of eighty years old. At the Sydney town hall an old couple well on to ninety climbed hand in hand up the stone steps to reap the first fruits of twentieth century democracy.

Some of these feminine ballots and some of the requests were peculiar, that is, peculiar to women. There was the one who made assurance doubly sure by not only putting the regulation cross opposite her favorite candidate but by scoring out the names of all the others. There was one who wanted to vote in the next constituency because she was sure the free trader would be successful in her own, and she did not want her vote to be wasted. There was one who was angry because Mr. Bruce Smith's name was not on her ballot paper—and Mr. Bruce Smith was such a nice-looking gentleman. There was an instance where the policeman on duty at the polling booth was asked by a woman to hold her twins while she went in and voted.

None of the women candidates succeeded in gaining election either to the House of Representatives or the Senate. Notwithstanding the participation of the women the election is said to have been the quietest Australia had ever known. The following paragraph from the correspondence is not without interest:—

It was easy to see that Australians had a much more modest standard of election excitement than you have in Canada. I do not say that bribery is unknown in their country—but certainly there is no close canvas, no general speech making, no kidnapping of voters, no switching or stealing of ballots, no widespread debauchery, and no wild cheering election crowds such as are seen in some of the closest and most venal constituencies in Ontario and other parts of Canada. It struck me as soon as one entered the polling booth. The whole atmosphere was different. There were no outside or inside scrutineers, no assiduous canvassers around the doorways, no hurrying messengers, and no carriages for indolent or reluctant voters. To the peace-loving citizen everything seemed to be orderly—the electioneering expert over, thing no doubt would have seemed very primitive and loose. The fact that the polls were open until seven o'clock at night delayed the returns. With the expectation that all the excitement of the day might be centered on the evening, I went into town to see the results posted up before the newspaper offices. But the people of Sydney were plainly more interested in the cricket score than they were in the election returns. Sometimes a large crowd gathered, but there was never a cheer and never a fight. As I watched all these easy-going electioneering methods, I could not help thinking how much better off Australians were than Canadians. Of course, there is another way to look at it. "They need a few Canadians over here to show them how to run an election," a fellow-countryman said to me as we stood in the meagre, silent crowd in front of the Daily Telegraph. That was a remark repeatedly made by the Hon. Dr. Montague, when he visited Australia two or three years ago. And now unfortunately there seems to be a prospect that the Montague methods will be exposed before the Royal Commission. Quite a sensation was made in Victoria at the beginning of the month when Mr. Mitchell, a member of the Legislative Assembly, told how he had been offered £50 by Dr. Montague towards his election expenses. Dr. Montague was representing here the Independent Order of Foresters whose financial standing had been questioned by some of its local rivals, and by

some of their newspaper and parliamentary friends. He was naturally eager to have the stability of the Canadian society proved in the most positive way and tried to have some of his political friends here promise to appoint a Royal Commission on the subject. He had some difficulty, however, in getting Sir Alexander Peacock, the Victorian Premier, to agree to this. It appears that thereupon he approached Mr. Mitchell, who was just then a Government candidate in a state bye-election at Talbot. For the rest, it would be best, perhaps, to quote the formal statement made by Mr. Mitchell in the House a few days ago: "He told me the financial stability of his institution, the I. O. F. had been questioned in Parliament by one of the members, and he wanted a Royal Commission appointed to make enquiries into the matter. He also said he wanted me when returned to scrutinize his books and satisfy myself about the soundness of the I. O. F. so that when the report of the commission was presented to the House I would be able to deal with the matter from my own knowledge. Dr. Montague then offered me £50 towards my election expenses which I refused to accept. I received nothing from him whatever, and have never heard from him since and know nothing whatever about his institution. After the election was over, and on the day on which I was sworn in. Sir Alexander

Peacock saw me privately and handed me an envelope containing £50, saying that Dr. Montague, who was then in Queensland, had left it with him to give to me. I repeated the experience I had had with Dr. Montague before and told Sir Alexander Peacock I would on no account accept the money, and Sir Alexander Peacock expressed approval of my determination. These facts were kept from the public for many months, and it seems only too true that the present publicity is due to spitefulness on the part of some old officials in the I. O. F. who quarrelled with Dr. Montague here. One of these, a dismissed canvasser, has brought about the present crisis by flooding Mr. Mitchell's constituency with ambiguous circulars and by threatening to expose him and his leader. Mr. Mitchell was thus driven to make his statement to the House, and Sir Alexander Peacock immediately followed with a full explanation of his part in the affair. Both of them courted the fullest enquiry, and Premier Irvine has since issued a Royal Commission. Dr. Montague, I believe, has been advised by cable, and will be given an opportunity to vindicate his honor before the court. It is a credit to public life in Australia that a charge of this kind should make such a sensation. Fortunately Australia has not yet learned to repeat the cynical observation that elections are not won by prayers alone.



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My Band of Chinese Robbers.

By Sir Hawrey Cox.

THIS corps of Chinese Mounted Militia was one of the first to be raised in Manchuria after the Boxer rising in June, 1900, to suppress the (Chunchusers (pronounced hunghuser) or Chinese robbers, who infested the country beyond the sphere of the Russian railway. Their strength was 350, and they gave protection to sixty villages having between nine and tenthousand inhabitants. The militia, mounted on 13-2 to 14-hand ponies were armed with Mannlichers and provided with Russian coors (red, blue and white) with a brass peidzer on which their number and the village to which they belonged were registered in Russian. The corps was handed over to the Chinese authorities at Mukden, when they took it over from the Russians for what proved to be only a short period. It is doubtful whether this or any of the other corps did much good, as the robbers gradually got their own friends and relatives, drafted into the corps. It became a case of one corps being jealous of the other, and the villagers fell between both. They joined hand and glove with the robbers, whose organised bands spread terror both on land and on the river. So well organised were they that they had their agents everywhere, who sold flags as passes, for which they were paid so much according to the value of the boat-load or waggon-load, and, strange to say, the flags given by one band of robbers were respected by all other bands of robbers. All the members of these bands were armed with Mannlichers, and repeating Winchesters, for which they had plenty of ammunition, and having been trained by Europeans in the Chinese army were excellent shots, which the Russians

often discovered to their cost. All the ponies that came down from the up country where they were bred and brought down in droves, had to pass through their hands, and it was by this means that they were always so well mounted and therefore a match for the Cossack on his cob, both being excellent riders.

It is these very robbers who will, in the event of an outbreak of war between Russia and Japan become Russia's most dangerous foes; they hate 'the stinking Tartars' as they call the subjects of the Tsar, for the reason that if victorious they will deprive the robbers of their livelihood.

It was these robbers who, in 1900, broke up the railway line destroyed and burnt rolling stock and bridges, and also did a considerable amount of damage to the coal mines belonging to the Russian railway. These men will be Japan's staunchest allies, for they do not acknowledge the Chinese government, although they have nearly all served at one time as soldiers in the Chinese army. After the action of the allies in Northern China they went in large bodies past Shang hai Qian. This is proved by the small number of troops under Van Shi Kai, the only able Chinese general, who made such a good fight against the allies at Tientsin.

So little respect have these robbers for the Russian troops that, while the Russians were in occupation of Newchwang, they threatened that if certain sums were not paid them they would swoop down on the town at night. This could easily have been achieved in the winter, as the town was unprotected then on the river side, the

river being frozen, and they actually carried out their threat and attacked and robbed the people in the native town, creating such a reign of terror that the guilds used to employ people from the foreign settlement to come down and stay in their houses at night, and this with the knowledge and consent of the Russian police officers; the writer having on more than one occasion formed one of the party. So perfect was the information these robbers obtained that they knew in which houses the foreigners were and never went near them.

Their threats to Chinese living under the protection of the then second largest depot for Russian troops in Manchuria, and the fulfilment of these threats, show of what stuff these men are made. They are mostly six feet high and of grand build. Their most popular game is lifting weights.

The writer having been employed under the Russian Government, with his headquarters at Port Arthur and work extending to Mukden, had opportunities of knowing what was being done by the robbers before the outbreak of the Boxer rebellion; and having undertaken to purchase mules in Manchuria for his Majesty's Indian government for use in China and India, he seized the opportunity of the petition of the Chinese villages to command their Militia Corps to go into and get in touch with the many villages, so as to be able to procure the requisite number of mules.

Protection was afforded the writer from the Chunchusers by the presence of the militia, but he was far and away more afraid of Cossack patrols who were continually moving through the country, and who had not always instructions from the Administrator as to the movements of the militia.

Shortly before handing over the corps to the Chinese at Mukden, the writer, having been asked by the heads of some of the villages to come out and see them, and not wishing to lose face with the headmen, applied to the Administrator for a Cossack es-

cort. This was refused him, and he was advised to delay his visit. This delay was impossible under the circumstances. So taking some thirty of his militia, he set out for the headman's village, some fifty li away, and had accomplished some forty-five li, when it was discovered that he was being followed by some three hundred mounted Chinamen with a troop of Cossacks, whereupon the militia took up a position to defend themselves. The Cossacks were masked by the Chinese, and it was not until they were close that the Cossacks pushed to the front and disclosed themselves. Then the writer went forward to meet the Cossack officer, who was on the point of shooting him when he showed his papers, signed by the Administrator; whereupon Lieutenant Karpoff, the officer in question, ordered all the militia to hand over their arms and ammunition, and marched the militia, and the writer back forty-five li as prisoners to the Russian settlement, where the writer after being detained for an hour or so, was released and his arms returned to him. The men were released in the course of the afternoon; but their arms were never given up. As these rifles were the property of the militiamen, and they were only acting under orders, what confidence can either these militia or the natives of Manchuria have in the Russian Government?

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The ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College at Kingston. At the same time its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The college is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst and the American West Point.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the college is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

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Five commissions in the Imperial regular army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

The length of course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible, to the Adjutant General of Militia, at Ottawa, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the Companies' Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1904, incorporating Charles Thompson Harvey, civil engineer, Edwin Septimus Letham, real estate agent, William Henry Coombs, law clerk, Chauncey Kirby Lough, bank accountant and John Harrington Neeve, bank manager, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz—(a) The aiding and encouragement of immigration to that part of the Dominion of Canada mainly comprised in the westerly section of the basin of Hudson Bay, the basin of the Mackenzie River, the basin of the Yukon River and territory between or adjacent to the said basins. (b) Such aid and encouragement to include agencies for selecting desirable colonists in Canada, Great Britain or elsewhere, selecting homesteads for them as free land grants under Dominion or Provincial laws, or by purchase from lawful owners; arranging transportation for them to places of destination, conducting them to location for permanent settlements, aiding them in erecting buildings thereon, preparing the land for crops, furnishing domestic animals desirable for farming operations, equipment of farm machinery and tools, outfit of household goods and utensils, seed for the soil, fencing, provisions for family use and any or all articles requisite or desirable for the needs or comfort of immigrating colonists, of which said company, by its agents, will become purchasers and general dealers therein, for the main purpose of furnishing the same to colonists, largely upon credit, and taking security by liens upon their lands and produce or other property as may be agreed upon by written instrument or otherwise with them, and generally co-operating with them to promote their prosperity by minimizing the risks and privations usually incident to pioneer settlers experience; (c) Also to acquire and hold such real estate as may be found desirable for offices, supply stations and other purposes connected with its business as aforesaid. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "The Co-operative Colonization Company of Western Canada" (Limited), with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of fifty dollars each, and the chief

place of business of the said company to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 5th day of February, 1904.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Heating Ottawa Astronomical Observatory," will be received at this office until Tuesday, February 6, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a hot water heating system at the Ottawa Astronomical Observatory, according to plans and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

FRED GELINAS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, February 6, 1904.

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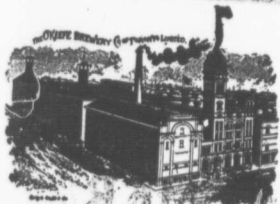
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